

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

OHIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

FOR THE YEAR 1844.



COLUMBUS:

SAMUEL MEDARY, STATE PRINTER.

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## Officers of the Institution.

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*Trustees,*

JAMES HOGE,  
N. H. SWAYNE,  
M. J. GILBERT.

*Superintendent.*

WILLIAM CHAPIN.

*Principal Teacher,*

A. W. PENNIMAN.

*Assistant Teacher,*

Miss ESTHER MILLER.

*Teacher of Music,*

GUSTAVUS MACHOLD.

*Mechanical Teacher,*

HENRY HAUENSTEIN.

*Matron,*

MRS. S. VANDEMAN.

## REPORT.

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*To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

The Trustees of the Institution for the instruction of the Blind, in making their annual report, as required by law, have the satisfaction of being able to say, that this most interesting and useful school continues to prosper. Nothing of an adverse or discouraging nature has occurred. All who are connected with it have enjoyed usual health; and the teachers and others who are here employed have continued their duties in a faithful and successful manner. During the last year, however, one death of a pupil, by disease contracted while on a tour with the Superintendent and several other pupils, in the northern part of this State, has been felt as a loss to the Institution. By his correct, moral, and religious conduct, and by his proficiency in some branches taught, and his steadiness and skill in the workshop, he had made himself acceptable and useful.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Legislature, passed at the last session, the Trustees engaged the services of Doctor Howard, a well qualified and skilful surgeon. He has afforded material relief to several pupils, and others still may be benefited by future operations. For particular information we refer to his report, which is herewith submitted. It is the opinion of the Trustees that it should not be made any part of the province of this Institution to relieve blindness. This should be left to the medical faculty in common with other diseases; and, ordinarily, only the incurably blind should be admitted, and this ought to be for the sole purpose of giving them a suitable education. It would be departing from its true design, and greatly diminish its usefulness, to occupy it for the purpose of affording the means of cure or of support to this afflicted class of our people. Still, we conceive that it will be judicious as well as humane, to provide for the regular employment of a surgeon, who, by his skill,

may, in a good degree, relieve the sufferings of the blind, and, in some cases, may also restore sight, partially at least. Experience has proved the necessity of the attendance of a physician whenever cases of disease shall occur, as such cases must be expected to occur with some degree of frequency among so many young persons, and especially among the blind; and the same person may ordinarily render the necessary services, both as physician and surgeon. This subject we respectfully recommend to the General Assembly, if they shall think it necessary to make any specific provision for these purposes.

The report of the Superintendent, which is made a part of this report, gives full, and we trust, satisfactory information, respecting the condition and operations of the school in all its departments, during the year that is past. To this we beg leave to refer, remarking only on a few of the subjects which it presents.

As there will sometimes be found among the pupils one or two who give such indications of talent as will fully justify the expense of a liberal education at one of our colleges, it is worthy of inquiry whether the Trustees might not be authorized to apply a limited portion of the amount appropriated for the support of the Institution to a purpose of this nature. The amount requisite would be small; and by this means talent of a high order might be cultivated and made useful in some very important department. And while a great benefit would thus be conferred on the individual, a benefit which he could not otherwise obtain, the community also might greatly gain by the services which he would be qualified to render.

The working department of this Institution gives increasing evidence of its importance every succeeding year. We have not supposed that it could be made to cover, by its products, the whole of its expenditure; and its continuance would be altogether expedient, even if but a small part of the expenses were refunded. The advantage to the pupils of being taught some useful and profitable employment, in respect of filling up their time and gaining their livelihood in future life, would be a full equivalent for all the cost. It is gratifying, however, to be able to report, that the amount of work for the last year rather exceeds the sum expended, as will appear by a reference to the Superintendent's report.

The continuance of a few of the pupils in the school and in the workshops, for a limited time after the expiration of the original term of five years, as authorized by the Legislature at the session of 1842-3, is found to work well. While it is a material advantage to themselves to be thus retained, they can be useful in the instruction of the younger pupils; and their labor in the workshops is profitable, as by working at business with which they are practically acquainted, they are able to earn for that department more than covers their support. It is hoped, also, that the plan of receiving a few persons more advanced in years, not to obtain an education, but to acquire a trade, which was also authorized by the same act, will be found to be judicious and useful.

That the system of instruction for the blind, including both modes and subjects, may be hereafter improved, is not to be doubted. Great advancement has been made since its origin, and perhaps still greater may remain to be made. The chief difficulty that now exists is the want of books, and the great expense of those which are provided. Few books, besides the Bible, have yet been printed, and the great expense of this (\$20) places it beyond the reach of the poor. Whether this difficulty shall yet be overcome, so as greatly to multiply and cheapen books for the use of the blind, remains to be determined. We may hope that the rapid and wonderful improvement of the arts, in our day, will accomplish something in this way. In the mean time it seems to deserve consideration, whether it may be proper for the General Assembly to authorize and enable this Institution to contribute something to the publication of books; and, particularly, to give a copy of the Bible, or at least of the New Testament, to every pupil who is indigent, and shall have completed the ordinary course of education with approbation.

By the report of the Treasurer of the Institution, herewith submitted as a part of this report, it is shown that the receipts from all sources during the year ending Oct. 1st, 1844, have been (including the balance from the previous year's account, \$1,778 49) \$10,528 49; and the expenditures have been \$9,229 40; leaving a balance of \$1,299 09 in the hands of the Treasurer. Of the amount expended, very near \$3,000 were

on account of salaries, boarding, contingencies ordinarily accruing; and the remainder, about \$1,200, were for improvements, furniture, musical instruments, &c., being occasional, and not necessary every year, some of them not requisite at any future period.

As the Institution has no income excepting the payment of \$100, per annum, for each pupil, an appropriation from the Treasury of the State will be necessary in order to continue its successful operation. The sum of two thousand dollars we recommend as the least that will be sufficient to cover all the ordinary expenses and some contingencies which must be expected.

We are gratified to be able to state, that the expenditures of this institution are decreasing each year, in proportion to the increase of the number of pupils, and is now less, on the average number, than at any other similar institution in the United States; and we confidently expect that, during the current year, a further reduction of relative expense will be made.

It is now about seven years and a half since this Institution was opened (July 4, 1837) with three pupils. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining pupils, on account of the want of correct information respecting the practicability and advantage of educating the blind, among the people generally, and the unwillingness of parents to allow their blind children to be removed from their own personal care. These difficulties have, even yet, been but partially overcome; the school, however, now contains sixty five pupils, and there is a prospect of further increase of the number. During the first year the average number was about eight; the second, fifteen; the third, twenty five; the fourth, forty; the fifth, fifty; the sixth, fifty eight; and the seventh, may be stated at about seventy. In no other instance, known to us, has a school for the blind increased as rapidly, or been established and maintained without incurring a larger expenditure of money.

Since the commencement there have been received in all, one hundred and three pupils; of these, nine have left after completing the usual term of instruction, four have died, and twenty five have left at various stages of their progress, or have been

dismissed as not being proper subjects of instruction on account of mental imbecility or other causes.

The time of M. J. Gilbert, appointed in the place of John A. Bryan as a Trustee of this Institution, will expire with the present session of the Legislature.

JAMES HOGE,  
N. H. SWAYNE,  
*Trustees.*

*December 21, 1844.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

GENELEMEN:—I am happy to report the continued prosperity of this Institution. Its progress, from the date of its foundation, in 1837, to the present time, has been marked by uninterrupted improvement and success in every branch.

This has been owing, in great part, to the liberal policy of successive Legislatures, which have justly regarded our benevolent institutions as deserving their peculiar care; and, also, permit me to add, to the enlightened counsel and liberal encouragement we have ever received from you, the trustees and special guardians of our welfare.

It is a source of cheering encouragement, that the policy of the State towards the institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane, is received with such universal favor by every portion of the community. We have had the fullest demonstrations of this in the tours we have made with our pupils through most of the populous counties in the State. In numerous exhibitions before thousands of our fellow citizens, and the constant intercourse we have had with enlightened and public spirited individuals, we have found but one common sentiment; a grateful sensibility for the blessings thus conferred, and praise of the noble philanthropy of the Legislature. It is worthy of remark, also, that the contemplation of these monuments of public beneficence has called forth from many citizens the most patriotic expressions of pride and devotion to their native or adopted State.

Since the establishment of this Institution, we have made eight tours with a portion of the pupils in different parts of the State; the object of which was to satisfy the community of the practicability of educating the blind, and to induce other blind children to come and enjoy the same privileges. The results have been most satisfactory. More than half the present number of pupils are the direct fruits of these efforts. These journeys have extended to the following towns, in each of which one or more exhibitions were given, viz: Marion, Sandusky City, Cleveland, Western Reserve College, Cuyahoga Falls, Ravenna, Warren, Bazetta, New Lisbon, Steubenville, Wheeling, Mariet-

ta, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Lebanon, Dayton, Troy, Piqua, Sidney, Urbana, Circleville, Chillicothe, Athens, Ohio University, Logan, Lancaster, Springfield, Xenia, Zanesville, Newark, Mt. Vernon, Kenyon College, Gambier, Mansfield, Norwalk, Oberlin, Elyria, Medina, Akron, Wooster, Massillon, Canton, and New Philadelphia. There are other sections of the State where a number of blind persons are reported, and which it may be expedient to visit hereafter.

The number of pupils at the date of the last report was  *fifty eight*. Of this number *seven* have been regularly discharged; *one* has died, and *fifteen* new pupils have been admitted. The present number is sixty five.

The pupil who died was James M. Combs, of Trumbull county, one of the class formed in the earliest stage of the Institution. He was an amiable young man, of pious habits, and always conducted himself with the strictest propriety. The Institution has reason to mourn its loss.

It has ever been found more difficult to induce the blind to leave their homes than any other class. This is owing to their peculiar privation. But it is not confined to the loss of sight merely, though growing out of it. It arises greatly from the unfortunate training so many of them are subjected to by the excessive tenderness of their parents. Many of them are brought up in mere helplessness, without an idea that they ever can receive instruction, or be fitted for any business. Mothers who have long watched over their blind children, indulged and anticipated all their wants with painful and unceasing anxiety, are unwilling to trust them to the care of strangers; and thus, in many instances, from *cruel kindness*, maim and cripple their mental and moral powers forever.

We are still receiving pupils too old to learn to read, to whom the privileges of the Institution have in vain been open for several years; and we continually hear of others who are kept home year after year, by the weakness of their parents, until, at last, they will be beyond the reach of instruction. Great and fearful must be the responsibility of those parents! Bitter will be the regrets when those children are about to be consigned to stranger hands and colder hearts—when death shall bereave them of their natural guardians! Thrown upon the world without education, or any mental resources—without any means of securing their own livelihood, what is to compensate for the dark hours of hopeless sorrow thus entailed upon them? And yet, sad to think that this cup of bitterness should be administered by those who love them most—that they should thus become the victims of neglect, and the commisseration of the world!

Humanity *now* weeps over the fate of the unfortunate blind

in all past time, before the light of education had dawned upon their dreary path. The history of institutions for the blind exhibits the bright achievements of Christian philanthropy, which have animated with a new existence, an interesting class of our fellow beings. They have developed talents of a high order, and relieved blindness of its greatest misfortune--a helpless dependence on others.

The following facts show that there were fewer blind than deaf and dumb pupils, in 1840, in the several institutions, according to the whole number, as given in the United States census for that year. They are proofs of the greater difficulty of persuading that class to leave their homes:

Institutions.	Pupils In 1840.	Whole No according to the census.	Per cent. under instruction.
<b>New England States—</b>			
Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind...	67	948	7.07
Hartford Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb .....	120	1194	10.06
N. York Institution for the Blind (including part of New Jersey).....	72	938	7.67
N. York institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	152	1121	13.56
<b>Pennsylvania</b>			
Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind (including part of N. Jersey, Delaware and Maryland) .....	57	789	7.22
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	118	1089	10.83
Ohio Institution for the Blind*.....	36	372	9.68
Ohio institution for the Deaf and Dumb	79	559	14.13

Total—Blind pupils under instruction, 232. Whole number, 3,047. Per cent., 7.61.

Deaf and Dumb pupils under instruction, 469. Whole number, 3,963. Per cent., 11.83.

This result shows that, compared with the blind, there were nearly double the number of deaf and dumb under instruction in

\*1840 being the third year of the existence of the Ohio Institution for the Blind, the proportion of pupils to the whole number in the State was much less than at this time, owing to the successful efforts we have since made to obtain pupils. The proportion is probably now at least 12 per cent. There is reason to believe, however, that the whole number of blind in Ohio is underated in the census.

the States named; while the whole number was but 916 more than the blind.

All the teachers and matron, are the same as last year, and have been faithfully employed in their various departments.—Although we might, perhaps advantageously, employ an additional teacher, it has not been thought expedient to recommend any other change than the assistance of two of the advanced pupils, at a small compensation, in some of the classes. Miss Anna M. Burgundthal, in addition to her class in vocal music, has charge of a primary grammar class. And Lyne Starling Newell has charge of a class in algebra, and one in geometry. Mr. John Mahony continues also as an assistant in teaching basket making. The last was formerly a pupil in the New York Institution. These pupils give evidence of great ability, and are usefully employed for the Institution.

No important change has been made in the nature or order of the studies. They may be summarily stated as follows: Orthography, with definitions, and latin roots; Reading, Geography, with maps and globe; Arithmetic, mental, and with slates; Algebra, Geometry, and Natural Philosophy. These subjects are taught in classes.

We continue, also, the daily lectures on subjects of popular science and useful knowledge, such as are not given in the books printed for the blind. These are, Physiology, Political Economy, Belleslettres, mental and moral Philosophy, the useful arts, Constitution of the United States, &c., &c.

These lectures are plain and familiar, suited to the capacities of all, and are only half an hour long. This is the only occasion on which all the pupils are collected together. An appropriate opportunity is then offered of enjoining upon them any general regulations, and of referring to miscellaneous topics of general improvement, as personal deportment, propriety of manners and conversation, cleanliness, good order, and the thousand things that belong to the domestic and social relations of life.

For a detailed view of the order of studies and labor, see the table in the appendix.

Experience teaches us that children of 10, 12, and 14 years of age, are capable of understanding most of the elementary facts in these important branches of knowledge, when plainly explained by the living voice. Young minds are, undoubtedly, better exercised by presenting to them *facts* and *things* in an attractive form, than to confine them for years to the dry rules, and often impracticable abstractions, to which they are so commonly doomed in the schools.

A peculiar feature in the system of instructing the blind is the use of *raised letters*. It is proper to remark, however, that, thus

far, this is of very limited use in the actual acquisition of knowledge. Excepting the bible, recently printed for the blind, their books are but few in number; and, of works of practical reference, present but a meagre catalogue. If confined to tangible characters, the blind would still starve for want of mental food.

We have, for example, Lardner's Outlines of History, Pilgrims Progress, An English Reader, several volumes of similar reading, called the Select Library, a small Dictionary of Astronomical terms, Elements of Geometry, Political Class Book, and two or three elementary school books; all of which could be read in ordinary lessons in a very few months; and they are seldom after referred to except as class books.

We find no fault with the books themselves, as far as they go, but it is most obvious that they are to be regarded as furnishing no more useful knowledge than the ordinary class books for seeing children in our common schools.

We are aware that school books are usually considered as only the tools for acquiring knowledge; and that children go to school, not to acquire the higher truths of science, but simply to learn to read and write, a few rules of arithmetic, the outlines of geography, &c.; these to be used as the instruments only of future acquirement. This is, *in part*, true. Though, if this were the place, it could be proved how utterly contracted and defective is such a view of school instruction.

But admitting it to its fullest extent, the remark would not apply to our system, for the plain reason that the blind cannot, as others, apply their art of reading beyond the limited range of their own books of embossed letters. All the blind who have ever distinguished themselves, have risen mainly without the assistance of tangible apparatus. And many could here be named from other institutions, and this, who are remarkable examples of intellectual development and scientific acquirement, who can scarcely distinguish the raised letters, and, of course, could not at all have depended on them. Even in the more difficult exercises of Algebra, where the letters and artificial characters were introduced; and in Geometry, where the diagrams were raised by puncturing, the pupils soon cast them all aside, as too mechanical and cumbrous, preferring the more rapid and agreeable, though severer exercise of pure mental labor. These mental efforts have been carried by one or two of our pupils, not only to solutions of difficult problems in quadratic and cubic equations, but to trigonometry, conic sections, differential calculus, and many difficult applications of mathematics to natural philosophy.

Minds of such powers, especially, and, indeed, most others, must find stimuli of a different and higher kind than can be fur-

nished by ordinary school books, or the usual subjects of instruction found in our schools.

If these remarks be correct, what is the practical inference to be drawn?

First: The necessity of more books for the blind, or, at least, for a large class of them.

These should be works of permanent utility, and for the most part of reference in the arts and sciences.\*

Secondly: The necessity that teachers of the blind should have not only a talent for communicating oral instruction, and be well furnished themselves, but also ample books of practical reference at hand.

Another profitable deduction from the foregoing remarks, if correct, is, that they show the power of mind, acting independently of the machinery of mechanical aids, and of its capacity for exactness and enlargement, under a thorough and truly intellectual system.

In this respect, it is believed the system for instructing the blind is destined to make an important contribution to the philosophy of education everywhere. The intellectual part of the system must inevitably take the place of the common practice of teaching *words* and *rules* without *ideas*—of depriving the young mind of its appropriate mental food, on which it depends for its growth, as much as the body.

Without being able in this place to pursue these thoughts, we return to the objects of our more immediate care, and remark, that we shall continue to teach our pupils, first, all the rudiments of common education. We shall, also, by lectures and oral lessons, impart to them as much useful and practical knowledge as possible, as the best means of improving all their faculties, and exciting them to pursue the several subjects further, as opportunities may hereafter be presented.

It is scarcely necessary to state that, nothing is here said to undervalue the importance, to the blind, of reading the raised letters. To the extent it goes, and to a very large portion of the pupils, it is invaluable; especially when we consider that the sacred scriptures, with all their blessed truths and consolations, are thus made their own. We cannot too highly appreciate this precious fountain of joy and gladness to the hearts of the pious blind. But with this great exception, the truth remains—that the present library of books of raised letters offers but little to encourage the blind in the pursuit of knowledge.

While the permanent support of the several institutions has rested mainly with the States in which they are located, nothing

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\*An abridgment of Brande's "Dictionary of Science, Literature and Arts," and of Arnot's "Elements of Physics," would be very useful.

has yet been contributed by them towards the printing of books. This has been left for private and individual benevolence; and but for the zeal of the Director of the Institution at Boston, and those connected with the Institution and press at Philadelphia, we should have to lament a sad and great deficiency of books for our pupils.

These two presses, however, the only presses of the kind in the country, are now idle for want of means; and indeed they have been active but a small portion of time for several years. This unfortunate result is such as might be expected from the precarious sources of private contributions.

This State has done more perhaps for her public institutions, according to her wealth, than any other. She has wisely founded and sustained them exclusively as State works, engraving them upon the State policy, and thus placing their progress and success above the contingencies of charitable donations. Their steady, unwavering march in the most prosperous career of philanthropy ever witnessed in a young community, is the best evidence of the wisdom of this noble policy.

While this may be pleaded as a reason why individuals in this State have never yet, as elsewhere, contributed any funds to sustain any part of our wants, it should be distinctly understood that such wants do exist; and no where in the range of benevolent gifts and legacies, could more direct and lasting good be done than by furnishing funds for the immediate printing of more books for the blind, connected also with some means for their supply to indigent pupils. Will not Ohio do her part, as a State or a people, and thus add another star to her glory?

Large donations are sometimes made, by wealthy individuals, to institutions for the blind elsewhere, for *general* or *ordinary* purposes. As the common support of these institutions will ever be more or less liberally provided for by the States to which they belong, would it not better accomplish the real design of such benevolent contributions, if they were specially appropriated to printing valuable books for the blind? and, also, if some direct, permanent provisions were made, appropriating the interest of a fund, forever, for purchasing bibles and testaments for the indigent blind? The institutions themselves will never be abandoned. They will never suffer in any important particular for want of public support; but the printing fund stands upon a different basis, and years will elapse, and it is to be feared generations of the blind will pass away, with but little addition to their library of useful reading. A claim so powerful, and of such unmixed benevolence, it is believed, could not long remain unsatisfied, if generally known.

The department of music continues to give general satisfaction. Notwithstanding the periodical changes incident to these institutions, in the departure of advanced pupils, always so embarrassing to the teacher, the orchestra and choir continue to make very satisfactory progress. The orchestra consists of twelve performers, the choir of about thirty. We have also an additional class, or juvenile choir, of about thirty scholars, engaged three hours a week in learning the rudiments of music. Six of the pupils are making good progress on the organ, and will be qualified, we trust, to become successful organists in some of our churches. Many of the churches in France and Germany are ably supplied with blind organists, from the institutions in Europe; and the institutions in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia have already sent forth brilliant examples of the remarkable skill of the blind in music, and of their capacity as organists and teachers of the science. Several are now profitably engaged as such in honorable situations. Experience abundantly shows that this branch is not only a source of delight to the blind, and of elevated sympathy and enjoyment to the public who witness their exercises, but to many of them a positive utility.

This school now takes rank, in point of numbers, with some of the older institutions first established in the country. Compared with them, however, we are greatly deficient in the means of piano instruction. We have but two pianos, while others have three, four, and even five times as many. We have now seventeen pupils practicing on this instrument, and there are several others who are unable to commence. It would be an economy of time to both teacher and scholars, if another piano, one of plain construction and moderate price, were added.

I take particular pleasure in referring to the mechanical department, not in reference to any direct pecuniary profits to the Institution, but for the great amount of actual good it is accomplishing for the pupils.

By the statement annexed, it will be perceived that the charges on all accounts against the shop, including the salary of the teacher and assistant pupils, and excepting tools and permanent fixtures, is one thousand four hundred and thirty eight dollars and sixty four cents; and the entire credit of sales and manufactured articles, &c., amounts to one thousand three hundred and seventy one dollars and ninety eight cents. Showing a balance against the shop of sixty six dollars and forty six cents.\*

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\*In justice to the teacher and pupils, it should be stated, that during the prevalence of the measles in the Institution, last summer, and the effects of the surgical operations, a number of pupils were withdrawn from the shop for several weeks.

The whole amount of sales and value of articles manufactured by the female pupils, is three hundred and forty five dollars and fifty three cents. The cost of materials, &c., for the same was one hundred and ninety five dollars and fifteen cents. Leaving a balance of profit of one hundred and fifty dollars and thirty eight cents.

Uniting both departments of work, the result shows a clear profit to the Institution of eighty three dollars and seventy two cents.\*

The trades are the same as heretofore pursued, viz: Brush and willow basket making, carpet and Manilla door-mat weaving. Several pupils who have left here are now actively engaged at their trades. Others will be constantly going forth as useful and industrious citizens who would otherwise have been a burden upon their friends or the community.

It is the distinguishing feature of most modern schemes of practical benevolence, that the objects of it are put into a way to *help themselves*—to bring out and employ *their own powers*. How much more rational and humane thus to recognize them as intelligent beings, endowed with great and useful energies, than to force upon them the cold charities that only supply their physical wants, while they chain down their minds, and degrade them to the condition of paupers for life!

The Legislature, at its last session, authorized the employment of a surgeon, to perform such operations on the eyes of the pupils as might be necessary. These were performed with great skill by Dr. R. L. Howard; and although there was no actual restoration of sight, in any instance, yet a favorable improvement, or relief from constant pain, was effected in most of the cases. A communication from Dr. H. to the Trustees, giving the nature and results of the operations, is herewith communicated in the appendix to this report.

While humanity then, as it ever should, dictated the propriety of the step thus taken, it ought to be distinctly understood that the provision was a *special* one, and not embraced in the design of this Institution, which is *strictly educational*. A departure from this rule, except in occasional or extraordinary cases like the present, would not only infringe its single object, but might ultimately destroy its usefulness.

Owing to the difficulty in an institution of sixty or seventy pupils, of having an extended classification, it will generally happen that there will be one or more pupils whose active and vigorous minds will accomplish, in a short time, all the elementary studies, and to whom most of the classes cease to offer further

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\*The receipts for work are accounted for in the book of general miscellaneous expenses, and do not appear in the treasurer's accounts.

benefit. If we regard such scholars as deserving any further aid, and that talents of a higher order should receive additional encouragement, the course would be either to engage additional teachers, with a corresponding extension of our system, (which, as already stated, is not thought expedient at present,) or provide for their further instruction elsewhere.

In reference to the latter, it is suggested whether it would not be a wise and liberal policy to provide for the education of one of our pupils at a time, in some respectable college in this State. The selection to be made according to the talents and creditable deportment of the pupil while here.

During our recent visit to Gambier, after an exhibition by our pupils, before the trustees, faculty, and students of Kenyon College, the trustees of that institution generously passed an order to admit a blind student free of tuition charges, should the Legislature authorize us to place one there. This privilege had reference particularly to Samuel Bacon, a pupil, who has been four years in this Institution, and who gave, on that occasion, such a remarkable exhibition of mathematical talent.

It is respectfully recommended that the Legislature be asked to make a permanent provision of this kind for one pupil, at an expense not greatly exceeding the cost of a pupil here, to be ingrafted on our system; thus exercising, by a proper emulation, a salutary influence on the whole school.

It may be added that, there are honorable instances of blind persons becoming professors in European universities; and in our own country, a former pupil of the Massachusetts Institution\* recently graduated, with honor, at Harvard University.

The two little Chinese girls, Eliza and Jessie Gutzlaff, continue to improve in such studies as are suited to their ages. They are contented and cheerful, and give evidence of good capacities. Their health has been uniformly good, having suffered no inconvenience from the change of climate.

We acknowledge the favor of a donation of several copies of the New Testament and Psalms, from the American Bible Society, for the use of indigent pupils. They will prove invaluable blessings through life to those who might not otherwise have been able to obtain them.

An appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars was made by the last session of the Legislature, in accordance with a memorial from our pupils, for a set of philosophical apparatus, for the use of the Institution. That sum has been economically expended, and the following instruments, neatly and beautifully constructed by Mr. Mason, of Philadelphia, have been procured,

\*Joseph Smith.

viz: 1. A galvanic battery. 2. A double barrel air pump and receivers. 3. Magdeburgh hemispheres. 4. Guinea and feather apparatus. 5. Fountain in vacuo. 6. An electrical machine, with various appendages, as chiming bells, lightning jar, electrical fly, &c. 7. A self-generating hydrogen apparatus. 8. Thunder house and pistol. 9. A working model steam engine. 10. Electro-magnetic apparatus. 11. Apparatus illustrating the mechanical powers, as the wheel and axle, compound pulleys, lever, inclined plane, &c. 12. A number of glass instruments, illustrating various phenomena in pneumatics.

Experiments with these are all readily comprehended by the pupils, and will be a source of much interest, especially to the class in natural philosophy.

The length to which this report is already extended, precludes me from touching upon some other topics connected with the welfare of the blind generally; one of which has already elicited attention elsewhere, viz: an asylum for the industrious blind, and those who graduate from the institutions, and who might, from choice or necessity, make it their home. In the progress of benevolent enterprize, we may anticipate the establishment, at a future time, here and elsewhere, of some institutions of the kind.

In conclusion, permit me humbly to suggest that, our hopes and our sympathies should not be circumscribed by the limits of this Institution, or this State. What is of interest here must be so elsewhere. True benevolence knows no boundaries. A free expression and interchange of opinions, giving the results of actual experience, must necessarily throw more light upon a subject yet in its infancy, and susceptible of great improvement. It is gratifying to know that institutions continue to be established elsewhere. Another has been commenced in Nashville, Tennessee, at the head of which is placed Mr. Wm. H. Churchman, formerly a teacher in this Institution, himself blind.

The whole is submitted in gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of events, for His signal care over our household, and a faithful reliance that He will continue to protect and defend those who, by a mysterious providence, have suffered so great an affliction.

Very respectfully,  
WILLIAM CHAPIN,  
*Superintendent.*

DECEMBER 1, 1844.

## THE WORKSHOP.

	DR.
To value of manufactured articles on hand last year	\$289 20
To value of unmanufactured stock on hand last year	151 00
To stock purchased during the year .....	423 44
Salary of teachers.....	500 00
Pay to assistant pupils.....	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,438 64
	<hr/>

## CREDIT.

By value of manufactured articles on hand.....	\$208 86
By value of unmanufactured stock on hand.....	427 00
Sold to merchants.....	\$261 31
Sold in the house.....	243 75
	<hr/>
On commission in stores since last report.....	505 06
	<hr/>
	231 06
	<hr/>
	\$1,371 98
	<hr/>
Balance.....	66 66
	<hr/>

## GIRLS' WORK.

	DR.
To value of articles on hand last year.....	\$40 00
Stock purchased, worsted, beads, &c.....	111 00
To cash paid girls for overwork.....	44 15
	<hr/>
	\$195 15
	<hr/>

## CREDIT.

By work sold in the house .....	\$247 16
By manufactured articles on hand.....	38 37
By unmanufactured stock on hand.....	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$345 53
	<hr/>
Profit on girls' work.....	150 38
	<hr/>

## APPENDIX.

## TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Half past 8 to ten.	
Seven to half past eight.	
Six to seven.	
Five to six.	
Two to five.	
One to two.	
Half past 11 to quarter of twelve.	Quarter of twelve to $\frac{1}{4}$ past twelve.
Quarter past ten to half past ten.	Half past ten to half past eleven.
Quarter past 9 to quarter past 10.	Quarter past 9 to quarter past 10.
Quarter of 9 to quarter of 9.	Quarter of 9 to quarter after 9.
Quarter of 7 to 8.	Quarter past 9 to quarter of 9.
Quarter past six to quarter of seven.	Quarter of 7 to 8.

**MORNING**—The Pupils attend Church in Columbus. **AFTERNOON**—Bible lesson, or lecture in the Institution. **EVENING**—Religious reading. The children under 14 have also a Scripture lesson at 9 A. M.

Monday.	Pupils rise, and prepare for breakfast.
Tuesday	Breakfast, prayers, and recess.
Wednesday.	Geography, &c.
Thursday.	Spelling, &c.
Friday.	Geography, &c.
Saturday.	Spelling, &c.
Pupils rise, and prepare for breakfast.	
Daily Lecture on Moral or Natural Science.	
Algebra and Arithmetic, 3 classes	Algebra and Arithmetic, 3 classes
Gram., Analysis of lan., exercises on globe, 3 cl.	Grammar and globe, 3 classes
Geography, 2 classes	Geography, &c.
Spelling and definitions, 2 classes	Spelling, &c.
General recess—quarter of an hour.	
Music—orchestra, and singing, 2 cl.	Singing in choir, and reading
Singing in choir, and reading	Orchestra, and singing
Orchestra, and singing	Singing in choir, and reading
Singing in choir, and reading	Orchestra, and singing
Orchestra, and singing	Singing in choir, and reading
General recess—quarter of an hour.	
Monday.	Reading to pupils.
Tuesday	No exercises
Wednesday.	Reading to pupils.
Thursday.	Reading to pupils.
Friday.	Preparation for Sabbath.
Saturday.	Preparation for Sabbath.
Tea—prayers and recess.	
General recess.	
All the pupils over 12 at work, except those engaged in music. The younger pupils attend two lessons one hour each.	
Dinner and recess.	
Male pupils writing, and pin type	Geometry & reading, 2 cl.
Natural Phi. Philosophy and pins writing, 2 cl. and pin type	Natural Phi. Philosophy and pins writing, 2 cl. and pin type
Male pupils writing	Geometry and reading
Male pupils writing	Natural Phi. Philosophy and pins writing
Male pupils writing	Geometry and reading
Male pupils writing	Natural Phi. Philosophy and pins writing
General recess—quarter of an hour.	
Male pupils writing	Geometry and reading
Male pupils writing	Natural Phi. Philosophy and pins writing
Male pupils writing	Geometry and reading
Male pupils writing	Natural Phi. Philosophy and pins writing
General recess—quarter of an hour.	
Male pupils writing	Geometry and reading
Male pupils writing	Natural Phi. Philosophy and pins writing
Male pupils writing	Geometry and reading
Male pupils writing	Natural Phi. Philosophy and pins writing

Besides the above, there are numerous practising lessons on the Organ and Pianos.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

No.	Names.	When admitted.	Where from.	By whom supported.	Cause of blindness.
1	Aaron Rose,	July	Delaware county,	The State,	Inflammation.
2	Lucinda M. Shaw,	July	Pickaway do	do	Congenital.
3	Horace D. Collins,	July	Ross do	do	Congenital.
4	Anna M. Bergundthal,	September	Monroe do	do	Amaurosis,
5	Ellen Boston,	October	Delaware do	do	Congenital.
6	Jabez Frect,	November	Columbiania do	do	Cataract.
7	Frederick Morehead,	July	Muskingum do	do	Accident.
8	Samuel F. Adair,	June	Guerney do	do	Cataract.
9	L. Starling Newell,	June	Hancock do	do	Whooping cough.
10	Jane Munell,	September	Belmont do	do	Congenital.
11	Lovinia Booth,	October	Trumbull do	do	Inflammation.
12	William Gotshall,	October	1, 1840, Knox do	do	Accident.
13	Samuel Baker,	October	5, 1840, Portage do	do	Congenital.
14	Ann J. Bradon,	October	7, 1840, Jefferson do	do	Accident.
15	Louisa Bliss,	October	11, 1840, Cuyahoga do	do	Congenital.
16	Mary A. Campbell,	October	21, 1840, Portage do	do	Inflammation.
17	Ruth P. Edwards,	October	28, 1840, Cuyahoga do	do	Inflammation.
18	Isaac Siegfried,	November	16, 1840, Delaware do	do	Accident.
19	James Rouse,	February	27, 1841, Delaware do	do	Congenital.
20	Thomas McGittigen,	March	19, 1841, Columbiania do	do	Inflammation.
21	John Fosler,	April	27, 1841, Clark do	do	Accident.
22	William H. Beedle,	September	28, 1841, Shelby do	do	Inflammation.
23	Eli Hoover,	September	29, 1841, Montgomery do	do	Congenital.
24	Hannah Hoover,	September	29, 1841, Montgomery do	do	Congenital.
25	W. Alexander Carnes,	September	29, 1841, Montgomery do	do	Inflammation.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

No.	Names.	When admitted.	Where from.	By whom supported.	Cause of blindness.
26	Esther Marshall,	September	Carroll	The State.	Amaurosis.
27	Margaret Patterson,	October	Trumbull	do	Fever.
28	Minerva Boston,	October	Delaware	do	Inflammation.
29	Daniel Towell,	October	Shelby	do	Unknown.
30	Nelson W. Richardt,	October	Champaign	do	Congenital.
31	Susan E. Richardt,	November	Champaign	do	Congenital.
32	Margaret Dunlap,	October	Knox	do	Fever.
33	Martin Frech,	February	Hamilton	do	Inflammation.
34	Joseph Booth,	September	27, 1842,	do	Accident.
35	William McIntire,	September	Trumbull	do	Rickets.
36	Julia A. Schaller,	October	27, 1842,	do	Ulceration.
37	Mary A. Crawmer,	October	1, 1842,	do	Scarlet fever.
38	Ellet Hoover,	October	1, 1842,	do	Congenital.
39	Sarah Thomas,	October	Ross	do	Typhus fever.
40	Calvin Close,	November	8, 1842,	Montgomery	Amaurosis.
41	Priscilla Rose,	November	22, 1842,	Greene	Congenital.
42	Minerva Daniels,	January	1, 1842,	Jefferson	Accident.
43	Miranda Phillips,	March	15, 1842,	Montgomery	Congenital.
44	Eliza C. Gutzlaff,	July	14, 1843,	Ferry	Cataract.
45	Jessie D. Gutzlaff,	July	27, 1843,	Licking	Cataract.
46	John Mahony,	August	20, 1843,	Canton, China,	Fever.
47	Robert Longmore,	September	10, 1843,	Macao, China,	Inflammation.
48	Mary Bolian,	September	22, 1843,	New York,	Inflammation.
49	Andrew J. Parker,	September	22, 1843,	Trumbull	Inflammation.
50	Joanna Dunason,	October	25, 1843,	Hamilton	Accident.
			1, 1843,	Huron	do
				Hamilton	do
				The State,	

51	Moses Baird,	October	10, 1843,	Adams
52	John McCleary,	February	4, 1844,	Fairfield
53	Mary Ann Tipton,	February	8, 1844,	Delaware
54	Anthony Doherty,	February	14, 1844,	Richland
55	Amos Kellogg,	March	15, 1844,	Seneca
56	Eli Ackley,	June	3, 1844,	Morgan
57	Sarah Kaldenbagh,	September	23, 1844,	Fairfield
58	William Pascoe,	October	1, 1844,	Belmont
59	Elizabeth Davis,	October	2, 1844,	Hamilton
60	Emily Griffith,	October	2, 1844,	Hamilton
61	Thomas H. Hopkins,	October	23, 1844,	Ashabula
62	Samuel Christy,	November	7, 1844,	Marion
63	George Futton, jr.	November	8, 1844,	Champaign
64	Mary M. Whities,	November	10, 1844,	Franklin
65	Elizabeth Armstrong,	November	12, 1844,	Licking
			do	Congenital.
			do	Inflammation
			do	Scarlet fever
			do	Accident.
			do	Accident.
			do	Accident.
			do	Amaurosis.
			do	Accident.
			do	Amaurosis.
			do	Amaurosis.
			do	Accident.
			do	Accident.
			do	Fever.
			do	Congenital.

## EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM PUPILS.

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*From one of the Chinese Children to Mrs. Gutzlaff.*

“OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,  
July 17, 1844.

“MY DEAR MOTHER:—I take this opportunity to write to you. It is my pleasure for me to sit down and write to you a few lines. I like to hear from you very much indeed. My health has been very well. I been to Cincinnati. Please to send me those sandals. I like to see it very much. Write very soon. I long to see you. I am getting along very well; and I hope that the Lord bless us, and keep you from all danger and bring us together again. And when we die, may we meet in heaven, if we should not meet again. My love to you, and excuse bad writing. Farewell, as it is now nine o’clock. Good night—sleep well. I remain your dutiful child,

“ELIZA C. GUTZLAFF.”

The following extracts of letters from several pupils who have left the Institution, show their appreciation of its privileges, and of the value they place upon the Bible printed for their use:

“Though I again live in retirement, I am not that lonely and melancholy being you would have found me some time back. For when I begin to feel a spirit of repining at my lot, I can take my Bible and read of Him that led a suffering life for my sake, and, at any time, can find some sweet promise on which to lean. Oh! you know not the full blessings conferred by the Institution. You know not the many hearts that are made glad by them, and the many sorrows that are turned to joy. May the Lord continue to prosper it.”

“Before I went to the Institution, my leisure hours were lonely and melancholy. They are now employed in reading and working. Although I read but slowly, I can readily understand it; and it is to me an inestimable blessing, to be able to trace with my fingers, if not with my eyes, these sacred pages. They are able to impart to us a blessed hope of immortality in a world where the affliction of blindness will never be felt. I can truly say, the blessings of education have done much to alleviate my misfortune, and it has added greatly to my happiness.”

“My thoughts often wander back to the Institution, and my heart glows with gratitude to the author of my being. Although deprived of one great blessing, He has not left me without many comforts, and

has given me a mind to relish them and be thankful, without which, it appears to me, the pleasures we enjoy would lose half their charm."

"When I reflect on my lonely condition, my heart is full; but my book is still my treasure. In it I find a balm for every wound. It is my chief delight, and almost all my company."

"Now that you have placed means in my hands whereby I can earn my living, I will be happy."

"The sun shines brightly, but to me it sheds its light in vain. Should that make me unhappy? No. I have too much to be thankful for.

"Midnight and noonday are alike dark to me. But the light of education has shone upon my understanding, and the sun of righteousness has imparted to me the divine consolation of the gospel."

The above extracts were written by several of our former female pupils. The following is by a boy 12 years old:

"Music is a very delightful study, and especially for the blind. But they have no way of writing their own music. I hope it will not be long before some one, who is truly interested in the welfare of the blind, will invent them a plan. They cannot compose well without writing their music as they go along. And it certainly would not cause any one much trouble or expense to discover a method as simple as such a thing would be."

"DEAR FRIENDS:—Cheerful, happy, and contented I address you. \* \* \* What could add more to the peace and comfort of the blind than the privilege of an education. Our lines have truly fallen in pleasant places. We are here surrounded with every blessing which can render life desirable. We can now read the old fashioned bible for ourselves. What shall we render to our God for all his kindness shown?"

## REPORT OF DR. R. L. HOWARD.

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*To the Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Blind:*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with a resolution passed by the Ohio Legislature, last winter, and agreeable to your directions, I proceeded, in April last, to examine the eyes of all the pupils of the Institution, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the sight of any of their number might be improved by surgical treatment.

On a careful inspection, I became satisfied that several of them might be benefited, and perhaps restored to sight, while others, whose cases were less promising, were sufficiently so to justify operations, provided the subjects were willing to submit to them.

Accordingly, at different periods during the spring months, I operated upon and treated the following cases:

1. *S. F. Adair*.—Congenital cataract in both eyes. The right eye destroyed, and the left somewhat improved by operations some years since. The operation of *depression* was made upon the left eye. Sight improved.

2. *James Rouse*.—Congenital cataract in both eyes. Operation by absorption proved successful; but the optic nerve being defective, sight was very little, if at all improved.

3. *Jane Munnel*.—Congenital cataract in both eyes. Left eye destroyed by a former operation. Operated by depression. Sight improved, but the retina, as in case 2, defective.

4. *Susan E. Richardt*.—Congenital cataract in both eyes, with strabismus. Operated for both successfully. Sight materially improved, and will still continue to improve as the eye becomes more steady.

5. *Nelson Richardt*.—Congenital hard cataract in both eyes. Left eye destroyed by a former operation. Absorption of the cataract is not yet completed; but the pupil is free from opacity, and sight is decidedly improved.

6. *Wm. A. McIntire*.—Congenital soft cataract in both eyes. Operated on the right by absorption. Unsuccessful. He refuses to have the operation repeated. Success would undoubtedly follow a perseverance in the treatment.

7. *Lovinia Booth*.—Entropium and opacity of the cornea. Operation in the usual manner successful.

8. *Isaac Siegfried*.—Hydrocephalus.

9. *Mary Ann Cranmer*.—Staphylooma.

10. *Margaret Dunlap*.—Staphylooma.

The operations on the three last cases were to remove deformity, and inconvenience occasioned by enlargement of the eyeball. They were entirely successful.

11. *Jabez Freet*.—Cataract. Closure of the pupil and partial amanurosis. Operation for artificial pupil. Sight not benefited.

In reviewing the above cases, it may be remarked that, in no instance has an eye been injured by the treatment resorted to. That in most of them signal benefit has been the result; and that, in several of them, with the constant exercise of the eye, together with the aid of proper glasses, very comfortable sight will be enjoyed.

Since the present term commenced, several pupils have come into the Institution, whose cases offer a very fair prospect of benefit from surgical operations. The question arises, what can be done for these cases and others of a similar character, who may still continue to come? On this subject I would respectfully suggest the propriety of again calling the attention of the Legislature to this class of blind unfortunates. The restoration of a few cases only, with an improvement of others, would afford ample satisfaction for another small appropriation. The benefits thus conferred could not fail to excite the deepest gratitude in the happy recipients, and be of infinitely greater value to them than all the otheradvantages which the Ohio Institution for the Blind could possibly bestow.

Very respectfully,

R. L. HOWARD,  
*Oculist, Ohio Inst. for the Blind.*

COLUMBUS, November, 1844.

## TERMS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

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I. Applications for admission may be addressed to either of the Trustees, or the Superintendent.

II. Applicants are required by law to be between the ages of six and twenty one years. But with few exceptions, pupils are not usually admitted under ten. And in certain cases, persons over twenty one, when free from exceptionable habits, are admitted by discretion of the Trustees. In all cases, they must be free from disease, of sound mind, capable of receiving instruction, and of good moral character. A certificate of these facts, from several respectable citizens, is required.

III. The terms, where there is ability to pay, and to all residing out of the State, are one hundred dollars for a term of ten months, payable half yearly, in advance. This covers all expenses, except clothing, extra physician's bills, and traveling expenses to and from Columbus.

IV. All applicants, unable to pay for their tuition and board, must bring a certificate of the same from several respectable individuals. They must come prepared with suitable changes of clothing, with the name marked thereon.

V. The term commences on the first day of October, and continues until the first day of August. The vacation being two months, during which, the pupils return to their homes. It is particularly desired that pupils commence with the term.

## REPORT OF TREASURER.

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*The State of Ohio in account with the Ohio Institution for the Blind.*

		Dr.
January 4,	To boarding bill, for quarter from 1st October, 1843.....	\$1,236 25
15,	A. W. Penniman, to account of salary from 1st October.....	200 00
15,	H. Hauenstein, to account of salary from 1st October.....	125 00
15,	G. Machold, to account of salary from 1st October.....	100 00
Feb. 20,	Buttles & Runyon, account to 15th Dec..	38 93
Feb. 26,	Thompson & Latham, for medical attendance from 2d January to 8th February	53 75
March 6,	Payment on account of organ.....	200 00
6,	Freight bill, &c.....	68 69
6,	G. Machold, salary to 1st April.....	150 00
6,	Mrs. Vandeman, salary to 1st April.....	100 00
6,	A. W. Penniman, salary to 1st April.....	150 00
6,	H. Hauenstein, salary to 1st April.....	125 00
April 25,	Postage bill for quarter ending 31st Dec..	21 62
April 2,	Boarding bill, quarter ending 31st March.	1,361 50
April 2,	Postage bill, quarter ending 31st March..	20 90
May 1,	W. Chapin, salary from 15th August, 1843, to 1st April, 1844 .....	500 00
May 1,	Bill for willows and manilla.....	149 19
May 21,	S. Clark, account from 11th Jan., 1842, to 7th Feb., 1844 .....	18 19
June 19,	Dr. R. L. Howard, appropriation for services of oculist.....	100 00
July 3,	Sundry bills for materials.....	200 19
July 3,	Boarding bill, quarter ending 30th June..	1,344 75
July 30,	A. W. Penniman, salary to 1st July....	150 00
July 30,	G. Machold, salary to 1st July.....	125 00
July 30,	H. Hauenstein, salary to 1st July.....	125 00
August 3,	Postage bill, quarter ending 30th June....	21 14
August 13,	S. Myers, for fruit trees and evergreens..	84 50
Sep. 21,	David Davis, carpenter work, &c.....	4 22
Sep. 21,	John Harris, plastering, &c.....	95 06

Oct.	12,	To David Davis, lumber, and carpenter work	\$ 11 34
	18,	A. W. Penniman, salary to 1st October .....	100 00
	18,	G. Machold, salary to 1st October.....	125 00
	18,	H. Hauenstein, salary to 1st October.....	125 00
	18,	W. Chapin, salary to 1st October.....	350 00
	18,	Mrs. Vandeman, salary to 1st October.....	100 00
	18,	Miss E. Miller, salary to 1st October .....	75 00
	18,	Philosophical apparatus..... \$150 75	
	18,	Stock for shop..... 184 31	
	18,	Bible society..... 93 11	
	18,	John Mahony, for work done during the session..... 35 00	
			463 17
	18,	Boarding bill, quarter ending 30th Sep..	554 75
	18,	Postage bill, quarter ending 30th Sep.....	23 82
Nov.	28,	Wm. Herd, paper hanging and painting in September last .....	81 41
	30,	W. Chapin, appropriation for clothing indigent pupils.....	100 00
	30,	Sundry bills to W. Chapin.....	250 72
	30,	Balance in hands of treasurer.....	1,299 40
			\$10,528 49

1843.			CR.
December,		By Balance on hand per last report.....	\$1,778 49
1844,			
January 8,		Cash from State Treasurer on account of boarding .....	1,375 00
March 20,		Cash from State Treasurer on account of general appropriation .....	2,500 00
April 6,		Cash from State Treasurer on account of boarding .....	1,475 00
July 3,		Cash from State Treasurer for boarding .....	1,525 00
	3,	Cash from State Treasurer for clothing indigent pupils .....	100 00
	3,	Cash from State Treasurer, appropriation to employ oculist.....	100 00
	3,	Cash from State Treasurer, appropriation for purchase of philosophical apparatus.	150 00
Oct. 10,		Cash from State Treasurer on account of boarding .....	1,525 00
			\$10,528 49
By balance on hand.....			1,299 40

THOMAS MOODIE, *Treasurer.*